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DIANE "DEDE" DUNTZE, R.N. 2/24/2006

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

KIMBERLY ALLEN, Personal Representative of the ESTATE OF TODD ALLEN, Individually, on Behalf of the ESTATE OF TODD ALLEN, and on Behalf of the Minor Child PRESLEY GRACE ALLEN,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

Case No. A04-0131 (JKS)

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF DIANE "DEDE" DUNTZE, RN, ANP

Pages 1 - 184, inclusive

Friday, February 24, 2006 9:06 A.M.

Taken by Counsel for Plaintiffs at ASHBURN & MASON 1130 West 6th Avenue, Suite 100 Anchorage, Alaska

Exhibit -3

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Q. Let me ask it this way: There are patients

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Page 73 Page 75 1 Somebody who presents -- either has a who present -- you mentioned there's a small 1 2 percentage of patients who present with a headache headache, you want to think worst-case scenario, or is 2 3 that with any patient who presents with a certain set 3 who actually have a subarachnoid -- subarachnoid 4 4 hemorrhage. I don't think anyone is going to of symptoms, you want to think worst-case scenario? 5 5 A. Well, if you came in with chest pain, I dispute that. 6 would think worst-case scenario, too. 6 How about patients who present with a sudden 7 Q. And is that part of your training as --7 onset of headache? What percentage of those would 8 working in the emergency department? 8 have a subarachnoid hemorrhage? 9 A. I think so. 9 A. I don't know. 10 Q. All right. And is subarach- -- go ahead. 10 Q. Okay. Did you come across that at all in your review of the literature? 11 I'm sorry. 11 12 A. No, I don't think so. A. No, that's okay. 12 13 Q. Is subarachnoid hemorrhage sort of a 13 Q. Did you review the literature on 14 worst-case scenario for a patient who presents with 14 subarachnoid hemorrhages? 15 a headache? 15 A. I reviewed textbooks and that kind of 16 A. One of them. 16 literature. 17 Q. Right. And what are the others? 17 Q. And the textbooks that you refer to in your 18 A. Meningitis, encephalitis, subdural 18 report, were there any other texts that you referred 19 hemorrhage. 19 20 Q. So there are a number of serious ailments 20 A. No. 21 that are associated -- that could potentially be 21 Q. Okay. Are there any other articles that 22 associated with a patient who presents with a 22 you read --23 headache? 23 24 A. Right. 24 Q. -- about subarachnoid hemorrhages? And 25 Q. All right. And subarachnoid hemorrhage of 25 that would be no? Page 74 Page 76 1 course could be lethal. Would you agree with that? A. "No." 1 2 A. Yes. 2 Q. In your experience or your review of the 3 Q. And you said it's -- it's a really small textbooks that -- that you looked at, was it your 4 percentage of patients with headaches who actually understanding that even though there's a small 5 have a subarachnoid hemorrhage. Is -- is it a 5 percentage of patients with headache who actually 6 significant percentage still, that statistically 6 have a subarachnoid hemorrhage, that it's still 7 that you would have to be concerned about a patient 7 statistically significant that it has to be a 8 who presents with a subarachnoid hemorrhage? 8 concern for an emergency room practitioner? 9 MR. GUARINO: I --9 A. It's something that you consider in your 10 MS. McCREADY: I'm sorry. 10 differential diagnosis, yes. 11 MR. GUARINO: I'm sorry. I thought you were 11 Q. Right. And why would that -- why would 12 done. Finish your question, and then I'll --12 that be? 13 MS. McCREADY: Well, let me ask it again, 13 A. Because it's a severe situation that needs 14 because I saw your hand come up. 14 to be dealt with, you know, promptly. 15 MR. GUARINO: Well, it's just you started 15 Q. Okay. Is the expectation that for an mixing in "significant" and then "statistical." Now, 16 16 emergency room practitioner that you would want 17 I'm thinking statistically significant. What does 17 to -- well, strike that. Let me ask a different 18 that mean? I mean, I'm going to have an objection as 18 question. 19 to what you mean. Numbers? "Statistical 19 Would you agree that a classic symptom of 20 significance" can mean -- you know, ask a statistician 20 subarachnoid hemorrhage is a severe headache? 21 what's statistically significant. I don't know 21 22 what -- you know, maybe you can rephrase the question, 22 Q. Is the location of a headache significant, 23 and we can avoid it all. 23 in terms of trying to figure out the differential 24 MS. McCREADY: Sure. 24 diagnosis, whether or not a patient has a

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subarachnoid hemorrhage?

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A. Yes.

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Page 79 Page 77 1 Q. Okay. With a patient who's got a 1 A. Yes, it can be. subarachnoid hemorrhage, they have got a headache, 2 Q. Okay. If you could explain that. is it a common associated symptom that they would 3 A. Well, for example, a migraine headache have vomiting? 4 4 could be unilateral. Cluster headaches can be 5 around the eye and temporal. Tension headaches can A. Yes. Can be. be up the back of your neck. And so, you know, you Q. Can be. I understand nausea and vomiting 6 6 may be consistent with other ailments. Is that 7 a lot of times try to figure out: Well, where is 7 8 this headache? 8 correct? q Q. Okay. And how about for subarachnoid 9 A. Yes, that's right. 10 Q. Okay. But they're commonly associate- --10 hemorrhages? Is there -- let me -- let me ask it if a person actually has a subarachnoid hemorrhage, 11 this way: Is it consistent with a subarach- -- is 11 they commonly present with nausea. Is that correct? 12 12 it consistent with a patient having a subarachnoid A. They -- yes. They -- they can present with 13 hemorrhage if they have got pain going up the back 13 14 nausea. They may not always --14 of their neck to the top of their head? 15 Q. Sure. 15 A. No, I don't know that for sure. A. -- have nausea and vomiting, but that's one 16 Q. Okay. Is there -- so a subarachnoid 16 17 hemorrhage, a patient could have pain in a number of 17 of the symptoms, along with an assort- -- with an 18 different locations of their head? 18 assortment of other symptoms that they could present 19 A. Yes. 19 20 Q. Okay. So location is not so important in 20 Q. Sure. And what are the other symptoms? 21 terms of distinguishing the diagnosis of 21 A. They could have blurry vision, double 22 subarachnoid hemorrhage from something else? 22 vision, stiff neck, trouble walking, trouble 23 MR. GUARINO: I object to the foundation. 23 talking, irritability. 24 24 Q. Okay. Let me go to the stiff neck. I She just talked about other conditions --25 mean, isn't it true that a majority of patients with MS. McCREADY: Sure. Page 78 Page 80 a subarachnoid hemorrhage who present within the MR. GUARINO: -- what would be, so obviously 1 1 first 25 hour- -- 24 hours of bleeding don't have a 2 there's a difference. 2 3 MS. McCREADY: Sure. Fair enough. 3 stiff neck? 4 4 A. I don't know. Q. But in terms of deciding whether or not 5 5 there's a location in the head for subarachnoid Q. You don't know whether or not -- you don't 6 hemorrhage -- I mean, to determine to the -- to 6 know what the percentage of patients, in the first 7 the -- sorry -- for the practitioner to determine, 7 24 hours of a bleed who have a subarachnoid 8 8 hemorrhage, actually have a stiff neck? okay, whether or not this patient has got a 9 subarachnoid hemorrhage, the -- the pain wouldn't 9 A. That's right. 10 10 Q. Okay. How about with the percentage of necessarily be in a particular location. Is that patients with a subarachnoid hemorrhage who actually 11 fair to say? 11 present with blurry vision? Do you know the 12 A. Yes. 12 13 13 Q. All right. Is one of the common associated percentage of patients who --14 14 symptoms of a subarachnoid hemorrhage nausea? A. No, I don't. A. It can be. 15 Q. Okay, And how about patients who -- with a 15 16 subarachnoid hemorrhage. Do you know the percentage 16 Q. Okay. Well, I mean with patients with of patients who -- who present who have trouble 17 subarachnoid hemorrhage, is it common that they --17 18 that they, in addition to having a headache, have 18 walking? 19 A. No, I don't. 19 nausea? 20 20 A. Can you say that again? Q. Okay. And when you say "trouble talking," 21 Q. Sure. With a patient who has got a 21 what do you mean? 22 A. Maybe slurred vision -- "slurred vision" --22 subarachnoid hemorrhage who presents with a 23 headache, is it a common associated symptom that 23 slurred speech. 24 they would have nausea? 24 Q. Anything else that you mean by that?

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A. No.